## THE CAPITAL

ANOTHER STATE ADDED TO THE UNION.

Passage in the House of the Bill Admitting Colorado.

The West Indies Telegraph Bill Awaiting the Approval of the President.

Recall of the Post Office Appropriation Bill from the House.

The Clause Relating to the Appointing Power of the President to be Reconsidered.

A Slice of Utah Territory Added to Wevada.

The House Army Bill Resurrected and Returned to the Committee.

Washington, May 3, 1866.

The thirty seventh State was added to the Union to-day by the passage of the bill for the admission of Col-orado. Some of the parties opnosed to it have erado. Some of the parties opposed to it have started a ramor that the President will veto the bill; but many of dends have no such apprehension, as the President, early in the session, in a special message, submitted the question of admission to Congress for the reason that the irregularity as to time and mode of adopting the constitution prevented him from issuing a proclamation immediately de laring Colorado a State in the Union, as contemplated by the terms of the enabling act. Messrs, Evans and Chaffee, the Senators elect, are in Washington. THE TEXAS DELEGATION CONFER WITH THE PRESI-

PENT.

The President to-day admitted the delegates from the Texas convention to an audience. The delegation is ed of men of recognized loyalty, and who are clations of their State with the national government. The interview was mainly of a conversational and social character. The subjects talked upon had more or less searing upon the business of their visit here, but nothing formal was said er done.

The truth of the report telegraphed hence to the rees of the views of members of the Cabinet concerning the late propositions of the Reconstruction Committee has not been questioned, save in one par-ticular, namely, the position alloged to have been taken by Secretary Stanton. If this has been misstated, of which there is as yet no evidence, it is presumed the

Army bill was rejected in that body yesterday, and sont by the friends of the measure that it will now be so amended by the committee as to make it acceptable to the majority of Congress. A large number of ex-officers are here awaiting its passage in order to apply for posiin the regular army as soon as it shall have be-

the tax on matches, or that there is any intention of re-

The President has approved the bill authorizing and empowering the Secretary of the Treasury to runit, or, if poid, to refund any duties levied on produce shipped from a port of the United States to a port of the United breaty with Canada expired.

THE RESECTION OF FRANK P. BLAIR. BY THE SENATE. The reason why General Frank Blair was rejected by trict of St. Louis has not transpired. Much surprise is eral Grant, who says that to him the country is inprevented from secoding. He spoke with earnestness of Blar at that time and since has rendered the country. PROPOSED MASS MEETING OF THE NATIONAL UNION

PARTY.

At a meeting of the National Union Executive Committee last night it was determined that a grand mass
meeting should be hold in the city. Arrangements are
now being made to make it a brilliant affair. The time

A gentleman from South Carolina who has just been

sening of the United States courts in the South, and it they were opened there would be a scarcity of lawyers.

The following instructions are just promulgated by the sicitor of the Treasury for the guidance of marshale forfeitures and penalties in suits arming under the

DESCRIBETION OF PROCEEDS OF COLDEMNES

July 21, 1864, which are give exclusive jurisdiction to the Treasury Department, therefore if any concessnations in prize have taken place attaching to property and cases coming within the apparent purvise of these acts it is my opinion that, in the mere and plain discharge of his administrative duties, and in the judicious exercise of a sound and wise discretion, the Secretary of the Treasury may well and lawfully suspend the distribution of the proceeds of all such condemnations until whatever there be of questionable, if anything, in the true construction of the acts shall have been definitely determined in a proper case or cases before the Supreme Court of the United States.

BUSINESS IN THE FOURTH AND SIXTH AUDITORS' In the office of the Fourth Auditor of the Treasury the following business was transacted during last month:—Four navy agents' accounts settled, amounting to \$1,733,850; thirty-seven paymasters' accounts settled unting to \$5,867,652; four pension accounts, \$29,037 dred and thirty-three prize claims, amounting to \$216,929; one thousand one hundred and fifty-six general accounts, amounting to \$65,941; and three thousand

penditures were made:-Amount involved in settlement of accounts, \$1,814,237; amount involved in settlement of foreign mail accounts, \$164,242; amount of Postmaster General's drafts and warrants \$628,869; amount of Auditor's drafts, \$55,000.

THIRTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, May 3, 1866.

THE DRESSMARKES AND THE TAX LAW. The Cuam laid before the Senate a memorial of the dressmakers of the United States for a modification of the tax laws affecting their business, which was referred to the Finance Committee.

THE WEST INDIES TRUEGRAPH. Mr. Chanders, (eep.) of Mich., from the committee of conference on the bill to establish telegraphic communication between the United States and the island of Cuba, made a report, which was agreed to. It provides that the rate of telegraphing shall be not more than three dollars and fifty cents for ten words, subject, however, to the right of Congress to alter this rate.

The bill now awards the signature of the President.

INCREASED FAY ASKED BY NAVAL OFFICIES.

Mr. GRIMSE, (rep.) of lowa, presented the petition of navni officers for an increase of pay, which was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Lance in an Oy A MILITARY ROAD IN ORIGIN.

A bill granting lands to the State of Oregon to aid in the construction of a military road from Albany, Oregon, to the eastern boundary of the State.

Mr. FERSINDES, (rep.) of Me., offered a concurrent resolution instructing the standing Committees on Public Buildings and Grounds to inquire what further building accommodations, if any, are needed for the State Department. This was adopted.

Mr. ANDROW, (rep.) of Me., called up the bill to pay Mr. CHANDLES, (rep.) of Mich., from the committee of

to pay the bills. It was passed.

The Roster of volunteers.

Mr. Wilson, (rep.): I Mass., from the Committee on Milliary Affairs, reported the following joint resolution:—
Resolved, That the Secretary of War be and he is hovely authorized and required to cause to be carcelled the volumes of the roster of volunteers, already cancelled the volumes of the roster of volunteers, already cancelled the volumes of the rost of the published in accordance with a plan submitted by the Superintendent of Public Printing.

REGULATION OF COMMERCIAL AND FOSTAL INTERCOURSE RE-

March 2, 1976
Ma

antiy within the Congress, that it nowerer ingenious mality of the measure, from the sale of the Congress, that it nowerer ingenious and the sale of the deal of the measure in the sale of the Congress, as well as during antered a very carnest dupon the idea that it zon of the United States, in Maryland (3.r. Johnson), and almost with accents of this bill passing in the Senate, and almost with accents of the United States, that if one Congress after another may gueroach upon its provisions, we might as well have no constitution. Undoubtedly the convictions of that bonorable Senator are very seep and strong I rould wish, sir, for the sake of the country, that we could have his fall and free concurrence as to the constitutionality of the measure, for I know, at decides the country, that his opinion upon so grave a question is enhibled to and receives very great weight, not only in this body but throughout the country. Still, if, after Issening with much attent on to his cloquent and ingenious arguments against the bill I have failed to be convinced by it of the unconstitutionality of the measure. On the other hand, I held it to be stretchy within the constitutional power of congress. I held it to be a very expedient and necessary act for us to pass at this time, and I regret, sir, that so greet a length of time has passed without such a federal statut as the for the protection of the people of the different States of the Union in their commercial transactions. The bonorable senator from Varyland afforms on that this is an attempt to alter, to modify and even to enlarge a State charier, and he accesses us of an attempt to override and overries. senator from Noryland informs as that this is an attempt a site, to modify and even to enlarge a Saate charter, and he accuses us of an attempt to override and override the just and legitimate powers of the States in reference to the action of corporations for commercial purposes. Ir. Howard here read from Mr. Johnson's argument a most the pending bill. He maintained that the bill did not assume to alter or amend in any logal respect, or any constitutional points, any charter stanted by eny state. It seemed to be Mr. Johnson's argument that a State had a right to after any conditions whatever to its charter, and that it was out of the power of Congress to relieve the people of other States from any restrictions, blaced alon them in such a charter. This is deared. The question was, he said, whether a State by its legislation, whicher's by morporated or private companies, or enterwise, can take into its hands the power of charties, contains a same that the poster of expensive commerce between the States or with foreign countries becomes void haw, from the want of authority on the part of the State charter which assumes to regulate commerce between the States or with foreign countries becomes void haw, from the want of authority on the part of the State charter which assumes to regulate commerce between the States or with foreign countries becomes void haw, from the want of authority on the part of the State charter which assumes for regulate commerce that the victor is has upon every passenger travelling through the State of New Jersey.

Mr. Monsma, (rep.) of Mc. said there was nothing but

Mr. Howano said it made no difference by what name it was called, it was still a tribute levied upon the people of other tates. The result of the tax had been to relieve the people of the State of New Jersey of all Statewes, and to support the government of the State in this apecial tribute on commerce. He would ask if Congress had, as the Supreme Court had decided, exclusive jurisdiction over the subject of foreign commerce, or commerce not only between but among the States; if it was not high time that entrees should be relieved from so grave an impossition upon their good nature; whether it was entirely far that entrees of Michigan, of New York, of New Hampshire, of Manne, of Connecticut, of all the States possing over this railread, should be made tributary to the selfish pointy of the State of New Jersey, and be compelled in this form to pay the expenses of carrying on a State government.

inistrative construction of the non-intercont. This had been settled by the Supernor Court.

It is the conclusions of an elaborate argument inpon the subject:

By the express terms of the acts of July 20, 1862, and August 6, 1861, and constant of the Press dent of August 6, 1861, and constant of the Press dent of August 6 acts and active execution of these acts and the formitters py non-inced by these acts are as a second of the pression of mitigation in certain power of remission or mitigation in certain power of remission or mitigation in certain manuals as these acts at ill remain under the form of the second of the form of the second of the form of the second of the form, except in a Nor as they may modified by the acts of Ma. 12, 1860, and the constitution Nor I immediate the power of the second of the form, except in a Nor as they may modified by the acts of Ma. 12, 1860, and the constitution Nor I immediate.

Mr. Shirinax—Init you spoke of the liberality of the State of Maryland. Mr. Chickwatt—I spoke of the liberality of the State of Maryland in regard to rairroads.

Mr. Jonssov, (den.) of Md., spoke of the service rendered to the government during the war by the Baltimore and Ohlo Rairroad. He said it was regarded by the late President as invaluable.

Mr. Shirinas said the rairroad system of Maryland was source of great convolution and annovance to the services.

THE POST OFFICE APPROPRIATION BILL. Having been returned to the Senate, Mr. Pozano entered a motion to reconsider the vote by which it was passed. He looked upon the amendment put upon this bill as recontitionary. Congress might as well refuse to appropriate money to pay the salary of the President as refuse to pay salaries of officers appointed by the President. He wished his motion to lie on the table shill a sill now in course of preparation in relation to appointments was precented to the Senate.

The reconsideration of the Post Office bill was fixed for Monday next, at one o'clock P. M.

The Senate, at twenty minutes past four P. M., adjourned.

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Washington, May 3, 1866.

Mr. Weight, (dem.) of N. J., withdrew the english made by him yesterday to lay on the table the mation to reconsider the vota rejecting the Army bill, in order to move its recommittal to the Committee on Military.

to reconsider the vote releving the Army bill, in order to move its recommittal to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. Charten, (dem.) of N. Y., renewed the motion, and called for the y-as and nays.

Mr. Werdit asked the Speaker whether the success of that metion would not have the effect of Atling the bill. The Speaker answered affirmatively, but said that was a matter for the House to determine.

The House refused to order the yeas and mays, and the motion to lay on the table was lost.

The vote rejecting the bill was reconsidered.

Mr. Whight then moved to recommit the bill to the Committee on Stilliary Affairs.

Mr. Ross, (dem.) of Ill. moved instructions to the committee to report a bill for an army of not mare than thirty-five thousand men.

Mr. Schener, p. of Ohio, said that would turn adrift about eight thousand men of the present regular army. He hoped no instructions would be given.

Mr. Ross motion was rejected, and the bill was then recomm, tied and ordered to be printed as amended.

THE ATERITED ASSASSIATION OF THE CARLOF SUISSIA.

Mr. Stetuns, (rep.) of Pa., asked leave to introduce the following joint resolution:—

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives in Congress assembled, first the Congress of the United States.

the following joint resolution:—
Resoluted, by the Senate and House of Representatives in Congress assembled, That the Congress of the United States of America has learned with deep regret the attensit made upon the life of the Emperor of Russia by an enemy of emancipation. The Congress scatch their greeting to his imperial Majesty and to the Russian nation, and congratulates the twenty millions of serfs upon the providential escape from danger of the societies to whose head and heart they owe the biessing of their freedom.

Mr. Ross objected unless the joint resolution were referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Mr. Streyns and he would withdraw it until on man in favor of assassination could not obstruct it.

TESTHONY REPORT THE RECONSTRUCTION COMMITTEE.

Mr. BOCTWILL, (rep.) of Mass., from the Re. mastrotion. Committee, reported testimony in reference to Virginia, North Carolina and South Carolina; which was laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

Mr. MILLIAM, (rep.) of Ind., offered a resolution, which was adopted, requesting the President to communicate any information he has concerning discriminations made by the so called Maximilian government of Maxim and commerce or commerce from particular American ports. Resolved, by the Senate and House of Represent, ongrees assembled, That the Congress of the Units

can porte.

CLERK FOR THE AGRICULTURAL COMMITTEE.

On motion of Mr. Binwell, (rep.) of Cal., a clerk was authorized for the Agricultural Committee.

The Service presented a communication from the Secretary of Var Instantiting, in commitment with a resolution of April 16, the report of the Judge Advocate General in relation to the murder of certain Union soldiers belonging to the First and Second North Carolina loyal infantry, which was laid on the table.

\*\*Northal Theritorial Cover Service\*\*

The House proceeded has the regular business in the morning hour, to the consideration of reports from the Committee on Territories.

chains in the Ferritory added to Nevada simil remain as agreed to.

Mr. Rick, (rep.) of Me., offered an amendment to strike out the part adding a portion of Arizona Ferritory.

In response to a question by Mr. Hooper, of Undy Mr. Asingay, of Ohio, stated that the bill took from Undy object thousand square miles, instead of one hadred and six thousand square miles, instead of one hadred and six thousand square miles, leaving Undy still with eighty eight thousand square miles, metad to the hadred to the bill the area of the Territories would be:—Nevada 104,000 square miles, Undy Sey, 121,000 square miles, Undy Sey, 121,000 square miles, Undy Sey, 121,000 square miles, Order and that the transfer of people from one government to another reduced them to mere sare. He therefore entered his solemn protest against the bill. The people of Undy were the first to make a path from the Messouri river to the centre of the continent.

Mr. Goodwis, of Arizona opposed that part of the bill affecting the Territory of Arizona.

Mr. Achter, of Ohio, stated that Brigham Young told him last summer that he had no objection to the proposed dismemberment of Utah, as there were but few, if any, of his people lying in that portion of it.

Mr. Asmar, (rep.) of Newada, supported the bill. He ad that the Mormons were averse to mining, and that the different of Nevada had discovered and were working the mines in Utah, and did not wish to be under the control of that Territorial government.

Mr. Rion, from the same committee, reported back a joint resolution, to facilitate communication with certain Territories.

After some debate the joint resolution was passed. The following are its provisions:

That whenever any loyal citizen of the United States shall rake and establish as 'Artesian woll' at places where water campbile preserved by other means, on the life of any minimal roote in New Mexico, Arizona and Colorado, and the Colorado Desert of California, at least ten miles distant from any period or stream of living water upon stell route, and a like distance from any well which may be established thereon, by rirus hereof he shall be entitled to one section set well, the same to be marked out and designated in a compact form by such citizen, and upon filing with the Surveyor General as worm notice of the fact that such well has been established; with a particular description of the premises so marked out and designated, the same shall be treated as reserved land, and after the lapse of three years from the date of such establishment, and upon satisfactory proof made to the said files, and after the lapse of three years from the date of such establishment, and upon satisfactory proof made to the said files, when the properties of the problem of the lines of the public survey the boundaries of such establishment, and upon satisfactory but for foregoing stipulaties.

Mr. Asmay, of Ohio, said that he was instructed by the Committee on Territories to put the bill upon its passage, unless some gentlemen desired to debate it, and would agree upon a time to take the vote.

No proposition of that kind being made, Mr. Asmay moved the previous anestice.

would agree upon a time to take the vote.

No proposition of that kind being made, Mr. Ashtay
moved the previous question.

Mr. Rucz, of Mc., desired the reference of the bill to the
Committee on Territories; but Mr. Ashtay declined to
withdraw his motion for the previous question.

Mr. Strayses, addressing Mr. Ashley, said:—I suggest
that you had better allow a day or two for discussion,
and allow some efforts to be made to amend the bill.
Some of us cannot vote for it. No consideration of expediency can induce us to do so. But we may amend it so
as to pass it. I hope the gentleman (Mr. Ashley) will
consider whether it is prudent to force it against the
sense of the House now.

Mr. Ashley repeated that he must press the bill to ita
passage unless a day were fixed for the vote.

The House refused to second the previous question by
a vote of 43 to 63.

The House refused to second the previous question by a vote of 43 to 63.

Mr. Ruc, of Mc., moved the reference of the bill to the Committee on Territories.

Mr. Asumx hoped the notion would not prevail, unless the House was disposed to reject the bill entirely.

Mr. Ricer said he was not desirous of having the bill referred if a day could be fixed for its consideration, but he did not want to be driven to a vote on this important measure to-day.

Mr. Asumx suggested next Monday for its consideration.

posed of.

Mr. Ashley, of Ohie, said that the reference of the bill would be to kill it for this session.

Mr. Bisonax, (rep.) of Ohie, remarked that that was what was intended.

Mr. Bive, of Me., disclaimed that idea, but wanted a fair opportunity of considering the bill.

Mr. Charles moved to lay the bill on the table.

The vote was taken by years and mays, and resulted years 29, mays 100; so the bill was not laid on the table.

The question then recurred on Mr. Rice's motion to refer, and the vote was years 64, mays 74; so the motion was negatived and the bill remained before the House for consideration. for consideration.

Mr. Assiss, of Ohio, addressed the House briefly in surport of the bill, and yielded to Mr. Washburne, of Bl., to offer the following amendment:—Provided, that the act shall not take effect until the said State of Colorado shall amend the constitution thereof se as to strike out the world "white" as a previous qualification

The previous question was seconded and the main question ordered, which was first on Mr. Washburne's smeantment. The amendment was rejected, year 36, nays 36. The following is the vote in detail.

gen. Bidwell, Blugdam, Blow. Bayer, Bonnad, Benjamin, Berlimity, Chanler, Clarke of Old, Collected, Constell, Buckland,
John Barling, Bawson, Bereme, Belano, Benning, Bernous,
Grigan, Dumant, Beider, Elderdes, Farquiars, Ferrar,
Joseph Martin, Bernous, Bernous,
Joseph Martin, Bernous,
Joseph Martin, Bernous,
Joseph Martin, Bernous,
Luckendal, Ladin, Latham, Lawrence of Pa., Lawrence of
Jido, Le Rinon, Longrey, Marshall, Marston, McCullout,
Mercar, Miller, Moothond, Modison, Myers, Naved, O'Neith,
Joth, Palareson, Plants, Raymond, Biller, Rollins, RosJoussean, Sawyer, Schenck, Shankilly, Shellasbarger, Smith,
Jailding, Strouse, Taylor, Francis Farbanas, Join L. Thomas,
F. Thornton, Trowbridge, Upson, Van Horn of N. V.

Janes M. S.

triet of Columbia. The object was a very worthy one. He had looked over the bill and found neducin objectionable in it. Among the ladie a incerporated were hirs. Grant, Mrs. therman, &c. He asked the House to consider the bill cow.

Unantimous consent being given the bill was read twice, and after some discussion, the bill was read twice, and after some discussion, the bill was can motion of Mr. Datasso, referred to the Committee on Judiciary with leave to report at any time.

Leave in Aid of Railbookse is weconses.

Mr. Econtron, (dem.) of Wim, introduced a joint resolution explanatory of and in addition to the act of May b, 1864, granting lands to add in the construction of certain relimade in the Halle of Wisconsin, which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. Draws, (rep.) of Mich., introduced a bill to amend section two of an act authorizing the Legislatures of lithnois, Arkarass, Locisians and Tennesses, to cell lands leaves for appropriated for the une of schools in these States; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Anymore Mr. at your first ledicary Committee, reported back adversely the petition of clitzes of Frederick county, Virginia, to be annexed to the State of West Virginia; which was ind on the table.

On motion of Mr. Gauswoon, (rep.) of N. Y., the Senate bill for the relief of John Ericsson; was taken from the Speaker's table, read twice and referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. Danzeo, (rep.) of N. Y., gave notice of a bill to the state.

Speaker's table, read twice and referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. Damese, (ep.) of N. Y., gave notice of a bill
directing the Secretary of the Treasury to refund to the
proper party or parties the amount of tax paid quote
section seventh of the act 'To increase the internal
revenue and for other purposes," passed March 7, 1864,
upon spirits imported prior to the date of said act.

PRITION FOR EXTENSION OF PATENT.

Mr. LAPIN, (ep.) of N. Y., presented the petition of
E. Harvey, of New York, for the extension of patent
for the manufacture of wood screws.

REMARD OF THE CANY OF THE REASURE.

Mr. KELLEY, (ep.) of Pa., presented a memorial from
merchants and citizens of Palindelphia, praying that the
officers and men of the Kehruarge be rewarded for the
destruction of the Alabams, as recommended by the
Secretary of the Navy.

By instructions of the President General Canby has released the cotton held by the military and turned it over to the United States Marghat.

President Johnson has ordered General Canby hot to interfere with the United States Court. The President Syst ordered General Canby hot to interfere with the United States Court. The President Syst ordered General Canby to make a full report by telegraph of the conflict upon which he acced. The court re opened immediately.

Cotion unchanged. Sales 1,600 bales, at 35c a 34c for midding. To-day's receipts, 416 tales. Storing exchange 30. New York checks 34 prequiem. Frenchts very dail and enchanged.

THE SOUTHERN STATUS.

Sensible Views of An Ex-United States and Ex-Rebel Congressman-Bedford Brown, of North Carolina, on the Sen-timents and Feelings of His People, &c. Washington, May 3, 1806.
With the testimony submitted to Congress to-day is that of Mr. Bedford Brown, of North Carolina, formerly United States Senator and a member of the rebel Con-

Carolina in a legislative capacity during the war, he had always been Union and non-secretion at in prin ciple. He thinks two-thirds or three-fourths of the people of the State unitedly opposed to secession. people of the State unitedly opposed to secssion. The mass of the people at the time of Lee's surrender were more gratified than otherwise, because they saw that the result was inevitable. Many of them were for peace and believed there was no safety out of the Union. They were gratified that the question had been settled in some way. Of late they had become very despuring, perhaps, in part from the loss of slave property, though chiefly from the long delay in being admitted to the Union. There is a wide feeling of discontent even now among Union mon. The great mass of the people are exceedingly anxious to have the relations between the State and the feederal government genored. Some few persons would, perhaps, be gratified by a foreign war, but the great mass are perfectly willing to live under the laws of the United States, provided they can have political equality with the other States. The longer thas is progratified the some the feeling of discontent will become. Some prisons of the people, in the extent will become. Some prisons of the people, in the extent of a war with Great Britan or France, would probably engage in another attempt at accession and the establishment of Southern magendatency in a great majority would suppress such as attempt if there were

## THE NEGRO RIOT IN MEMPHIS.

Thirty Houses Destroyed-Ten More Negroes Killed-Negro Soldiers Threaten to Burn the City-They are Kept in Fort Pickering by the Regulars.

Mesterne, May 2, 1866. all the echeol houses in South Memphis, were pulled down or burned last night.

Ten negroes were killed during the day and night. Everything is quiet this morning and it is hoped that order is fully restored. Nearly all the negroes fied to the goods last night, but

return d again this morning.

2f seems, May 3, 1866.

The cuts remains quiet at nine a dock to night. The nerro salders recently mustered outwest paid off in Fort Pickering to day. They threaten to burn the city the fort by a portion of the State onth regulars. General the Council and commy officers, ferbld-ling the assem-bling of any bodies of armed men, black or white, except the police, so far as they are relied on to preserve the pency. A large number of negroes were arrested to day, and found heavily armed.

Aileged Robbery of Twenty Thousand Dollars in Gold.
UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,

Refere Commissioner Osboro. John fambert was yesterday brought up before prison r, while a paramager on the steamer from Oregon to san Francisco, broke open a trunk in which the

Captain John A. Kennedy, Superintendent of the Notropolitan police, was examined at some iength. He dentified the princer, and and he had been arrested by

reference to this charge before District Attorner Hall and theoreter Hackett, and these were the basis of witness action in the matter.

Capthin Kennedy was cross-crimined by Mr. Chertes short— Witness gave detectives Bennett and cybir a rhal order to arrest the prisoner, and he was arrested a the 12th of April and heropal to Mullerry street; itness was there on the 15th, prisoner was not taken dore any magistrate or commencement, a wind of habeas right was takened by Recorder Hackett, and served on inness; the arrest was made on the 12th, and the research the arrest was made on the 12th, and the research the force the Recorder, with the telegrams ancested; if, record to the high theory, had beard that the prisoner total him that he was going to get out a habeas or the interest of the prisoner to the magistrate of the three that force the Recorder is these consciling were pending before that Recorder is these exceedings were pending before that gentleman, about 4.500 m gold cause into with as possession; this minury and alleged to have been stelen by the demonstrate and control by the United States Parist Court; the Larenal gave without the Mantago de Coha, at the Larenal gave without the Mantago de Coha, at the harmatine grounds; he accused prisoner of stealing money, and told him he was arrested for the 120,000, recomer said, "If did not steal that money," witness and, "It said not teal that money," witness and, "It did not steal that money."

The Liquor Question.

INSUE OF LICENSES—CAUTION TO LIQUOR DEALERS—THE SURFRES IN RECOELYN.

Three bundred applications for Horses were filed you

terday at headquarters, in Mott street, making the whole number thus far received two thousand. The Inspector, Colonel Bartram, domres to caution liquor dealers against importers who are going round representdealers against imposters who are going round representing themselves as employes of the Board of Excise.

When the prosence of any person is required at headquarters they will be notified by the recreasy in due
form. Until then no person whose application has been
end-read by the police captain need appear at the office
of the longector, unless to hand in the application.
A great number of licenses were signed by President
Schultz yesterday.

OFERATIONS OF THE EXCISE LAW IN ERCORLYN.
Much commotion exists among the liquor mes of

Much commotion exists among the lugar men of Brooklyn owing to the fact that the precinct captains have seen it to refuse the applications of many hundreds of persons. Thus far but two hundred applications have been endorsed, while there are three thousand in the lugary business in that city.

Stores thinst close with military precision at twelve y cooks sharp or the owner is lightly to arrest and fase.

## THE WALL STREET FORGERIES.

ADDITIONAL FACTS AND FIGURES.

No Clue to the Whereabouts of the Alleged Criminal.

Cronise & Co. Versus the Continental Bank.

A QUESTION OF VERACITY.

ceriam banks and firms by one John Ross, lately doing business as a broker at No. 44 Exchange place, yesterday fernished topics of conversation to all the business men on Wall street, the facts published in the Hexano having speedily enlightened the community as to the magnitude however, were brought about to the many inquiries of render is already conversant were found to be decidedly

Of the antecedents of the central figure in the drama occupation, his nativity, his personal appearance and age were and are likely to be mere matters of speculation. A report found credence to the effect that Ross had been formerly employed as a clerk by the firm of Samuel Hallett & Co., but this assertion could not be supported by any reliable evidence, and of the more supported by any reliable evidence, and of the many items of information current few are

really worthy of belief. There is at present no doult that the forger had devoted much time to the laying of his plans, it being affirmed that he had just started in the brokerage business in June last. His bank account tain times, to fifty seven thousand dollars. A banking account was also kept with the Continental Bank—the dazrling his manufally and speculatively inclined friends.

A reward of twenty-live dollars was yesterday effered for such information as might lead to the discovery of the house at which the supposed forger had taken up his shode, but this liberal offer had not, at last accounts, been productive of any response on the part of those

Upon the discovery of the forgeries the victimized parties at once communicated with the police. The English mail steamer Persia and the Havana steamship form "satte were thereoughly searched; the exertions
of the officers, however, being fruities. The Pacific
mail scanner Arizona, that left this port on Tuesday,
was not, however, whited, and fram are entertained that
the guilty party may have thus quetted New York a few
incurs previous to the gigantic frauds being made public.

In the case of the gigania fraces being made public.

In the case of Grossbeck & Co. Ross, it would seem, had deposited with the firm twenty Michigan Central Railroad bonds, purporting to be the original decuments he had purchased from the same gentlemen a short time previous, but, to reality, cleverly executed forgeries. Upon their deposit Mesers, Grossbeck & Co. loaned the man \$19,000, with which he decamped, the longer being discovered some days later. The other Hems are correctly reported in yesterday's Heastle. The entire amount of money franchicularly obtained amounting to \$305,787, and the lowers by the operations being as fellows:—

THE CONTINENTAL BANK was first in the field, and, in refutation of t

isily mane by common cation:

YO YOU SERVICE OF THE STRAIN, May 3, 1866.

Please theoret the cachered slip in your money article and oblige yours, respectfully.

C. F. TIMPSON, Cashier.

and driger years, respectively.

C. F. TIMUSON, Cashier.

The statement in newspapers of this morrows to the effection a check drawn by John Roses in this bank in favor of J. is. Consider Action to Radiess, with a forged certificate of act teller, and dependently that form in the Bank of the Construction and dependently that form in the Bank of the Construction and the confliction deposition of the proposition is and the semilection pronounced generally by the select of this bank, is entirely false. The check is question was never seen at this boats and if a raise through the exchanges from the Courting House, and the forgety of the below correlated was then brincheducing detected, again return of the amount of the obsess demanded by so from the forget of the Courting House, and our certificate book is equally false, and our certificate book is continued by partner interpreted.

New Yorks, Say 1896. C. F. TIMPRON, Carkier.

New York, Say & 1996. C. F. TIMPSON, Cackier.

THE FIRM OF CROSTER AND COMPAST,
as may be easily imagined, were not a little aggreered at
the brand denial of their repeated statements. Desirons
of asserting the truth of their charge, and of refuting
the manifects of the brank official, their counsel was
directed to pen and forward the subplaced spinits —
yours surrow or was means.

These publish the accompanying matement of J.
Crostes & Co. in your motory column to source morning, and send bill no charge. En Herand for the same
to Chapman & Scott, Counsel for J. S. Crusies & Co.

your system or was assume.

Our attention has been called to a curi again 4 to.

Our attention has been called to a curi against or F. Thorpwood, cashier of the Confinential Bank," and desping that a facility of the Confinential Bank," and desping that a facility of the confinence of the confinential Bank by the payees previous to be deposed to the Confinential Bank by the payees previous to be deposed to the Bank of the Common wealth.

THE MUCH VERRY QUESTION.

As will be seen by the above printed documents, is likely to be at rest for some days to come. Meanitors to be hoped that the community will await, with coming patience, developments that the most prophecann't breeshadow, so positive a fact of the parties the family of the statement made by the other.

NEV CITY.
Yesterday the Fenians of the city were canvass no the proposition of the Manhattan Centres to try Stephene for complicity in the malformance for which they have just ousted O'Mahony. They claim that O'Mahony would have never hied them so fearfully had it not been for Stephens, who clocked and shetted him. So coppose have been the Manhatian contributions that the circles

New York.

New York.

will be held to the city to morrow. This is supposed to be the winding up conclave. The Senatoral gentlement have arranged domestic matters, and now come, on some to take hold of the administrative department and others (onshoulder the municipal).